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GOVERNMENT NEWS.

PENSION CLAIMS-THE INDIANS. TWO IMPORTANT BILLS IN THE HOUSE-INVASION OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY-MR, WEAVER'S RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

Two important bills; for the relief of pen sion claimants and of the over-crowded Pension Office, have been introduced in the House by Mr. Coffroth, of Pennsylvania, who expects both to be reported favorably. An expedition for the invasion and settlement of the Indian Territory is being organized in defiance of the President's order. The bill to provide Federal Courts in the Indian Territory will be reported without recommendation. It is believed that the bill for the allotment of lands to the Indians in severalty will be reported favorably. Mr. Weaver introduced his resolution vesterday.

RELIEF OF THE PENSION OFFICE. IWO IMPORTANT BILLS INTRODUCED BY REPRE-SENTATIVE COFFROTH-PROOF OF CLAIMS-A

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- Two bills of much interest to pensioners and pension claimants are now

pending in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Coffroth, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, is the author of both of these measures, and he told a TRIBUNE cor-

respondent recently that he hopes to secure favorable reports from the committees to which the bills have been referred. The first bill provides that the names of all survivors of the military and naval service of the United States during the recent war who were disabled in the service, and the widows or other dependent relatives of those who died in the service, shall be placed on the pension rolls and shall re-

ceive pensions only from the date of the passage of the law. The rate of pension shall be \$8 a month for death or total disability, and \$6 a month for partial disability. The bill also provides that on making proof the affidavit of the applicant himself shall be received, but it must be corroborated by the affidavits of two disinterested witnesses. Persons whose claims are now pending before the Commissioner of Pensions

The other bill provides for the establishment of a Court of Pensions. This Court is to consist of a Chief and four Associate Justices. The Court is to have jurisdiction of all pension cases decided adversely by the Commissioner of Pensions. The decision of the Court is to be final.

may withdraw them and take advantage of this

In order to judge what the effect of these laws would be, it is necessary that certain facts should be taken into consideration. The Pension Office has been almost snowed under during the last three or four years by claims that have poured in five or six times as fast as they could be disposed of. There are now on file in that office nearly 245,000 cases which have not been acted upon, and new claims are piling up at the rate of seven or eight thousand a month. Since the 1st of last July nearly 60,000 new claims have been filed.

The number of cases which can be disposed of by the Pension Oilice, under the present organization and with the clerical force now allowed, is about 11,000 or 12,000 a year. At this rate it would take more than twenty years to clear the docket, even if ne more claims were filed.

But this is not all. Nearly one-half of the bills brought into the House of Representatives are bills for the relief of pensioners, or to authorize the placing of additional names upon the pension rolls. These measures are all for the relief of individuals whose claims have been decided adversely by the Pension Office. They are simply so many appeals to Congress from the decision of the Commissioner of Pensions. Many of the claimants are undoubtedly entitled to relief, but on account of insufficient proof, or because their cases do not come within the requirements of the general law, their claims have been rejected.

The number of these individual pension bills introduced by members of the House since the begin ning of the XLVth Congress exceeds 2,000. Of this number about 100 have been favorably considered by the Committee on Pensions, and reported back for passage. Early in the session about a halfdezen were passed, and they are now pending, n the Senate. In the last Congress the House passed about 500 similar bills out of 4,000 or 5,000

about 500 similar bills out of 4,000 or 5,000 which were brought in.

It is not surprising that under the circumstances above described the applicants for pensions have become dissatisfied and importunate.

Mr. Coffroth thinks that it his general pension bill becomes a law, at least one-half of the claimants whose cases are now pending will withdraw their application and take advantage of the law.

If these claims were to be adjudicated under the present law, which gives the pension from the date of disability or death, each claimant would. Mr. Coffroth says, receive on the average about \$1,000 of arrearages. Under the proposed law they would receive nothing. Mr. Coffroth declares that about 122,000 applicants would thus relinquish their claims to about \$1,000 each, and, of course, save to the Treasury the pretty sum of \$122,000,000.

The effect of establishing a Court of Pensions will be, Mr. Coffroth believes, to clear the docket of the Pension Office, as well as that of Congress, of all disputed claims in three or four years. He advocates the measure on the score both of economy and of justice to the soldiers.

INVASION OF INDIAN TERRITORY. AN EXPEDITION ORGANIZING TO SETTLE THE TER-RITORY IN DEFIANCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S OR-DER-ALLOTMENT OF LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

[ET TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—It is understood in Wash; ington that great efforts are being made in Kansas and Missouri to organize an expedition into the Indian ferritory in defiance of the President's recent proclamation. The speech made in the Senate two or three days ago by Mr. Vest, of Missouri, is looked upon as an effort to encourage the movement. It is also reported on good authority that a great meeting in favor of the Indian Territory expedition is to be held in Kansas City early next week, and that among the speakers will be Colonel E. C. Boudrnot, a well-known citizen of the Cherokee Nation. The following letter gives an account of a meeting recently held at Coffeyville, Kansas, to gain recruits for the same expedition :

cently held at Coffeyville, Kansas, to gain recruits for the same expedition:

CLAPEMORE, I. T., Feb. 24, 1880.

To the Hon. W. P. Adam, Sushington City, D. C.

Dear Sir.: I was in Coffeyville, a borner town, a few day since, and was present at a meeting termed an "Okiahoma meeting," and called for the purpose of organizing a large force to invade and settle the Indian Territory. The first speaker was D. L. Payne, from Wichita, Kansas. It esaid he wanted a force of 10,000 wichita, Kansas. It esaid he wanted a force of 10,000 wired, or sufficient to resist every opposition. He said the last invasion was a failure from the fact that they were too weak. He said their purpose flow was to resist every opposition—United States soldiers, Indians, etc. They have sum-mills, agricultural implements, seeds, firearms, election theline near Winfield, Kansas.

I send you one of their maps; it was explained in the meeting by one of the speakers from Kansas City. They haven to settle the white portion of the map, claiming it to be United States lands, in the same way the Black Hills were taken by force. He said in his speech four-fiths of the Cherokee Indians were in favor of opening their country, but that such a thing was kept off by high-paid delegates and a few white men, who were traders and speculators that desired a little more time. They claim they are going under the cover of this law, and by the treaty; that that land was set apart for the freedmen and Indians, and that they proposed to take 50 freedmen and 50 Indians and that they proposed to take 50 freedmen and 51 Indians, and then the cover of this law, and by the treaty; that that land was ext apart for the freedmen and Indians, and that they proposed to take 50 freedmen and 50 Indians, and then the cover of the States would say: "Well, they have got it and we can't help it; we'll just give the balance."

There is great excitement over the meater in Southern

balance."
There is great excitement over the matter in Southern Kansas. They say they have employed five firms of the legal fraternity in case of trouble, and The Kansas City Times, a newspaper of Kansas City, to assistant forward the matter. They say they will have it at all hazards, etc. If there are any new developments I will send them up. Yours, etc.,

A. H. Nonwood,
P. M. Ciaremore, I. T.

A General Press dispatch from Washington says: The Senate Committee on Territories to-day gave audience to W. P. Adair, Assistant Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, P. Porter and John F. Brown, repreenting respectively the Creeks and Seminoles, and evening and nominated for School Commissioner, under

Charles Bluejacket and Charles Tucker, Shawnee representatives, in opposition to the bill which was agreed upon by the committee last week "providing for the establishment of a United States Court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes." Colonel Adair read to the committee the published memorial that was presented to the Senate on the 16th tust., and several of the other delegates made oral arguments against the bill in the same general line of argument. The report to the Senate has been delayed in order to hear this delegation; but the committee, at the conclusion of the hearing, decided to adher to their previous netion, directing the measures to be reported with a recommendation for passage.

measures to be reported with a recommendation of passenge, Sege,
Acting Indian Commissioner Brooks appeared before the House Committee on Indian Affairs this morning, and made an argument in favor of the bill prepared at the Interior Department to provide for the allotment of innuts in severalty to Indians. The bill has been under consideration for some days, and several amendments have been suggested, having for their object the protection of the white settlers and to avoid any conflict of the rights under the bill of the whites and Indians. It is thought the essential features of the bill will be agreed upon by the committee at its next meeting.

INCIDENTS IN CONGRESS. THE FITZ-JOHN PORTER BILL-PUBLIC LANDS AND EDUCATION-MR. WEAVER RELIEVED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Feb. 27 .- Before the adjournment of the Senate to-day Senator Randolph called up the Fitz-John Porter bill and got it in a position where it will be sure to be considered on Monday. It is expected that a good deal of political speechmaking will be indulged in before the measure is disposed

Senator Bailey secured a special order for the consideration, on one week from Monday, of the House bill providing for the application of all the proceeds of the sale of public lands hereafter to educational purposes. Judging from the expressions of opinion both sides of the Senate, there is no doubt that this important measure will be passed.

Notwithstanding the fact that several days had been spent by the Senate in considering the Five Per Cent bill before the vote was taken last evening, the measure was discussed two hours to-day upon the pretext that sufficient time had not been given for Senators to study the questions involved. To-day Senator McDonald moved that the whole matter go over until next Fall, when it will have another hearing. Its defeat at the present session is due almost entirely to the able and persistent opposition of Senator Edmunds.

Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, feels easier this evening than he has felt for some time. He succeeded this afternoon, in the course of a discussion of the new rules of the House, in firing off that fluancial resolution which has prevented his recognition by the Speaker for the last five Mondays. The explosion was harmless. A Democrat remarked to a TRIBUNE correspondent after it took place that "it amused Correspondent after it took place that it amuses.

Weaver and didn't burt us." Mr. Weaver appeared to feel almost as good as though he had succeeded in getting a vote upon his resolution. Several of his Greenback friends concratulated him after he had succeeded in getting the clerk to read the resolution, and one of them even hilariously suggested to the lowa statesman that "We all ought to go out and take a drink." The leader of the third party out and take a drink." The leader of the third party did not accept the invitation. In the course of his remarks Mr. Weaver reminded the Democrats that if they persisted in their revolutionary schemes to thrust political "riders" upon appropriation bills hardly a "corporal's guard" of the present majority would come back to Congress. Mr. Weaver is consistent in respect to "riders"; he does not even believe that milation "riders" ought to be fastened on appropriation bills.

WASHINGTON NOTES

Washington, Friday, Feb. 27, 1880. A circular has been issued by the Treasury Depart-ment revoking the order of November 3, 1879, which prohibited the importation of neat cattle from the Do-minion of Canada. The sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee

gave a hearing to-day to a delegation of distillers in advecacy of several amendments to the Internal Revenue laws affecting distilling interests. United States Consul Shepard, at Bradford, England,

in a recent dispatch to the Department of State, repreronts that the manufacturing interests of England are steadily recovering from the latestepression. Secretary Thompson has ordered a survey to be made if the United States ship Constellation, now at the

General Butler presented an argument before the House Committee on Commerce to-day on behalf of the oil producers of Western Pennsylvania, who desire Con-gressional investigation into the method used by the Standard Oil Company.

recommend the purchase of a painting of Martha The Postmaster-General sent letters to-day to the

Postmasters at New-York and New-Orleans suspending the order prohibiting the payment of money-orders to M. A. Dampain until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States. It is learned at the War Departmet that Doug las, one of the Utes recently delivered up been taken to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to be kept until the cases of the prisoners have been decided. The two other pris-oners—Jim Johtson and Thomas—together with Gen-eral Adams and those of the Uses who went from here to secure the delivery of the prisoners, are en route for this city. Secretary Schurz says that some of the Ute prisoners will be sent to Fortress Monroe.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

WHAT THE SOCIALISTS PROPOSE.

St. Louis, Feb. 27.-Albert Carlin, a leading Socialist of this city, and Editor of the Volkstemme, an organ of the working men, says he will start next week on a three months' trip to all the principal cittes East and West to agitate the labor question before trade case mu west to agree the labor question before trade unions, and assist in more theoroughly organizing the workmen of the country. He does not advocate a gen-eral strike, but wants workmen to organize against a business panie, which may take place two years hence. He arther says the National Workingmen's Conven-tion, to be held at Chicago in June, will probably nomi-nate John Swinton, of New York, for President, and Denis Kearney for Vice-President.

THE ALLEGED BRIBERY CASES. Augusta, Me., Feb. 27.—The Swann and Harriman alleged bribery cases were before Mr. Hale's investigating committee to-day. W. R. White, who is the party charged with offering bribes to the Fusion members of the Legislature not to take their seats, was present and will be examined in a few days.

J. D. White and Thomas B. Swann were examined, but nothing new was stated by them.

LABOR TROUBLES.

TERRORISM AT TROY, N. Y. TROY, N. Y., Feb. 27 .- A few days since even employes of the Bessemer Steel Works struck for an advance of wages in which the other workmen

an advance of wages in which the other workmen would not join. Notices bearing skull and cross-bones and coffins are posted up in the vicinity of the mili stating that all persons who attempt to go to work will be killed. The notices are signed "By order of the Strikers."

The polishers in Hoyt & Wynkoop's nickel plating works struck yesterday for an advance of 15 per cent, which was refused. Two of the strikers, this afternoon, entered the shop and assaulted George W. Wynkoop and his brother John, but were finally ejected. In the evening the attack was renewed as the Wynkoop were going home. John Wynkoop fired on his assailants, and wounded Dunn, a ring leader, severely.

GENERAL STRIKE AT COHOES, N. Y. TROY, N. Y., Feb. 27 .- The strike at Cohoes has become general among the employes of the Harmony Mills, three in number, the No. 8 Extension and the Strong, Jute and Ogden Mills. During last night the strikers gathered anils. During has bight the strikers gathered in squads to consider the situation. To-day all the employes in the above mills joined the strikers, who now number 4,800. This morning all the mills shut down. At 2 o'clock this afternoon, the strikers formed a procession, and, headed by drums, marched to Simmons Island. The banners were inserthed with the words: "Ten per cent and no surrender," "We want an hour for dinner."

LEGISLATORS FEASTING.

TRENTON, Feb. 27.-Both houses of the Legislature have adjourned until Monday evening, Many of the members of the House went in a body this morning on a visit of inspection to the State Reform School at Jamesburg, where the institution was exam-ined, speeches were made and a banquet served.

ASSERTING WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 27 .- The Republicans of the First Ward of this city met in caucus this NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1880.

spirited woman. They propose to test the constitu-tionality of the law, which the Legislature only learned was unconstitutional after it had passed, amended and essayed to reamend it.

Several women endeavored to be registered in various wards to day, but were refused. They will renew their efforts to-morrow.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

GENERAL GRANT IN MEXICO. ENTERTAINED BY AMERICANS-GOOD WILL TOWARD

MEXICO EXPRESSED. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 26, via BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Feb. 27.—The American residents gave a banquet Foster presided. It was a most brilliant affair. The first toast—General Grant—was proposed by Minister visit Captain Samuel P. Griffin at his house in to General Grant to-day, at the Tivoli Garden. Minister Foster, and appropriate remarks were also made by General-Strother. In response, General Grant said he was glad to meet there people of both Nations. He hoped Mexico would go on developing as she was capable of doing, till she was the rival of the United States. which could not only teach, but be taught. He hoped this occasion might be emblematical of perpetual peace

between the two Republics, that would benefit each. Minister Foster responded to the fbast of the President of the United States in an eloquent manner, and closed with a toast to President Diaz, to which the Hou. C. Chavero, a member of the Mexican Congress, te-sponded, saying that as in the United States Lincoln and Grant had made liberty complete, so in Mexico

Juarez and Dinz had made freedom secure. General Sheridan responded to a toast by a brilliant and witty speech, saying in concusion that it costs too much now to get anything in or out of Mexico, and that American capital was abundant and only waiting to be

invited to come to their aid.

The Rev. A. M. Hutchinson, a Presbyterian elergyman, spake eloquently in response to the toast to "Freedom of

The hall was hung with portraits of Lincoln, Washing ton, Grant and Junrez. There were 120 persons, comprising Mexicans and Americans, present. The greatest good feeling prevailed, and the affair was considered one of the most auspicious events of the season-

A BANQUET AT THE LEGATION.

Mexico, Feb. 26.-General Grant dined with Minister Poster on Monday. In the company were President | Diag, several members of the Cabinet and other distinguished persons. After dinner the company repaired to the drawing-room, where General Grant received a suc cession of visitors. On the same day he was visited by all the Army officers now in town.

all the Army officers now in town.

GALVISTON, Feb. 27.—A special dispatch to The News from Mexico, on Wednesday, says that from Chapulterec yesteriony General Grant went to Tambaya, where he visited the beautiful residences of Mesurs, Barron and Escandon. To-day he attended the Academy of Fine Arts. Madame Brauff will give a ball in his honor on the 27th. The grand testival is set for Monday next. The Baina Opera management have presented General Grant with a box for the season. He expresses himself more pleased every day.

FRANCO-GERMAN DISCORD. THE MEANING OF HOBENLOHE'S RECALL,

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 27, 1880. The Paris correspondent of The Times takes a

gloomy and somewhat sensational view of the journey to Berlin of Prince Hobenlohe, the German Ambassador to Paris. The correspondent says: " A post is to be created for Prince Hohenlohe, embracing the functions lately fulfilled by Count von Billow at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but having other and more important duties attached which will make Prince Holienlohe kind of alter eyo of Prince Bismarck. Prince Hohentoh will be scarcely able to decline the post, as the Emperor has expressly desired him to accept it." His family have already left Paris, and the correspondent is quite satisfied that they do not inlend to return. "His departur will be a grievous loss for the friends of prace. His pres ence in Paris amounted, in the eyes of all diplomati Europe, to a gurantee of peace. His departure will have an opposite signification, especially at the present time an opposite signification, especially at the present time, when Prince Bismarck seems desirous of making France the scapegod of his distrust and precautions."

Tottoss from Berlin, the correspondent declares, affirm that Prince Bismarck intends taking an early opportunity, ether by a circular note or by a speech in the Relentag, to make a more or less direct attack on France. "Optimists affirm that Prince Rehentag, to make a more or less direct attack on the state of the prince of the state of

PRINCE HOHENLOHE'S NEW DUTIES. Bunuts, Friday, F. b. 27, 1880.
It is announced that Prince Hohenlohe, will immedi

THE SOUTH AMERICAN CONFLICT. PANAMA, Feb. 18 .- A Chilian squadron has destroyed the guano launches and platforms of Viega

The strength of the Chilian army is estimated at from

17,000 to 21,000, including the reserve in Chrit. Small pox is reported as making have among the invading A dispatch dated Callao, February 4, save:

We are without improvement to report in com-mercial affairs. Articles of daily consumption have increased considerably in price. Exchange, with demand about equal to supply, is at ninety days, 10%;

APPOINTMENT OF AN AMERICAN BISHOP. Rose, Friday, Feb. 27, 1880. The Pope, at the Consistory to-day, approved

the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Junjer to be Histop of the Diocese of Nesqualty, which emoraces Washington Territory.

FOREIGN NOTES. LONDON, Friday, Feb. 27, 1880. A severe earthquake occurred at Yeddo, Japan, on

Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, will preach on Sun-

day next in aid of the Irish Relief Fund.

The betting on the University boat-race, which is to take place over the Thames course on the 20th of March, Owing to the unsettled state of affairs to Burmah, the

strength of the British garrison there will be maintained for another year.

M. Rouher has received a letter from the ex-Empress Engénie, congratulating him on his free trade speech in the Chamber of Deputies.

The death is announced of the eccentric lady who styled herself Countess of Derwentwater, and claimed vast estates belonging to the Dewentwater family. The Norwegian bark Martha, Captain Eriksen, from

Galveston, December 25, which arrived yesterday at Liverpool, landed the crew of the Norwegian ship Stav-anger, Capitain Tooming, from New York, January 31, for Liverpool, which was abandoned February 12, leaky The gymnastic societies of Eastern Roumella have ordered the Bulgarian priests in Eastern Roumella to impose an oath on their congregations to neither sell nor buy of the Greek inhabitants or their friends. The for-eign Consuls have made protest to Governor Aleko Pacha In regard to the matter.

UNVEILING THE LEWIS CONSPIRACY.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 27 .- In the Lewis will case to-day Mrs. Jane H. Lewis, the mythical widow of the millionaire Lewis, testified at length that Dr. Park corted the whole scheme and directed how she of. She produced a contract for the division of cted spoils.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

UPHOLDING A SUPREME COURT.

OTIAWA, Feb. 27.—In the House of Commons Mr. Kecler's bill to repeal the acts establishing the Supreme Court of the Dominion was differed last alight on its second reading by a vote of 148 to 29.

reading by a vote of 148 to 29.

HIGHER DETIES DESIRED.

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—A deputation to day waited on Sir Leonard Tiller, and asked that incrossed duties be placed on corn, pork, wool and platted straw. Sir Leonard promised to take the matter under consideration.

the State law, Mrs. L. C. Smith, a prominent public A BUSY DAY FOR DE LESSEPS.

SIGHT-SEEING AND RECEPTIONS. ADDRESS FROM MERCHANTS CARRYING ON BUSINESS WITH THE PACIFIC COAST-VISITING

HELL GATE AND THE EQUITABLE BUILDING-

RECEPTION OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY. ·Count de Lesseps yesterday received an address from merchants engaged in trade with the Pacific Coast. He afterward visited the Flood Rock excavations at Hell Gate and the Equitable Building. At the latter place some informal remarks were made. In the evening he was received by the Geographical Society at its rooms in West Twenty-ninth-st., and spoke briefly. To-day there will be a further inspection

MOVEMENTS OF THE GREAT ENGINEER. Yesterday was a busy day for Count de Les seps. As early as half-past 9, he received a delegation representing the New-York merchants trading between the Atlantic and Pacific consts of the continent, consisting of J. M. Hurtado, Trenor W. Park, William R. Grace, Russell H. Hondiey, José M. Munoz, D. De Castro

and John Riley. They presented, with a few words

from Mr. Hurtado, a congratviatory address signed by nearly forty prominent merchants and firms, the conclusion of which was as follows:

The examination you have made of the geology, topography, and metcorology of the Istimus of Panama proper has enabled you to establish the practicability of a canal, through that route at least. You have determined the works to be executed, even in their details; you have accertained the nature and extent of the obstacles to be overcome; so that nothing now remains presiding on innertainty or based upon conjecture. These brilliant results will add new instrette your name; for you have clearly demonstrated that the solution of a problem which had hitherto been looked upon as a dream in advance of the age, lies within the scope of human industry and ingenuity. Such are the first truits of labor directed by the mind with which Providence has endowed you; the world looks on them as an examinest that the work will continue to rapidly progress toward a successful termination.

This address was encased in a silver-mounted Rusclusion of which was as follows:

This address was encased in a silver-mounted Rusdi leather covering, with an opened silver band, symholical of Count de Lesseps's motto: "Aperire terram Gentibus," which was inscribed upon it.

About 10 o'clock visitors began to arrive at the botel, among them being Mayor Prince, of Boston; General Colston, late of the Expiran Army, and Baltazz Effendi, of the Turkish Legation. Peter Cooper called later, and, in accordance with an appointment made he previous evening. Count de Losseps went with him and Mr. de Sabla to visit the Cooper Institute, where he

and Mr. de Sabla to visit the Cooper Institute, where as spent an hour, between 11 and 12, in examining the library and various departments of the institution. Returning to the hotel, be found awaiting him Messrs. Chanute, Dresser, Macdonald and Andrews, of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and General Newton, with whom, accompanied by his staff of engineers and his secretaries, he started from the botel for the train on the New-York Elevated road at Forty-seventh. st., on the way to Heli Gate-the first point to be

A VISIT TO FLOOD ROCK, Descending from the train at Ninetieth-st., the party went through Third-ave, and Ninety-second-st.—a route hat offered excellent opportunities for inspecting New York mud-to the water-side, where General Newton's tug was in readiness, bearing the French and American flags and the emblem of the engineer corps. Upon this the party crossed to Flood Rock; and after spending some tims in examining the charts of the excavations, and asking questions about the cost, the magnitude, the duration, the difficulties and the prospects of the work, they descended to inspect the gal beries under the guidance of General Newton and Cap-tain Mercur. Count de Lesseps was determined to go down; but the "Sou'wester" that was to profect him from the dripping water proving too tight a fit, he yielded to the remonstrances of M. Boutan, and re-mained behind. Those who went were shown the long subterranean galleries, and expressed especial interest subterranean galteries, and expressed especial interest in the practical working of the steam tock-drill, which had attracted their attention at the East River Bridge on Watnesday. St. Dauzais, the chief-engineer of the Succe Canal, piled General Newton with questions and saked his advice with regard to the use of this drill in the open culs of the Charres Canal, General Newton advised bin, using the diamond drill, to drill all the way down, then to hit up with sand and blast away five or six feet of depth at a time. After a look at the underground mule-stable, the visitors returned to the open air.

The large tug of the Dock Department was by the time at the dock; and going on board, the Count and nis party were received by Dock Commissioners Dimock and Vanderpoel. Secretary Eugene F. Lynch, Chiefthe river, and many steam-whistles saluted. A landing was effected at the Wall Sireet Ferry, and the members of the party were taken in two ommbuses to the Equitable Building. Here they were received by Vice-President I. W. Alexander and Superintenting Engineer Theodore Westen, who escorted them through the offices of the Equitable Life Assurance Soclety, and to the tower, from which they were este deposit vaults were also visited. Lunch was provided by the Equitable officers at Delmonico's place sate deposit valies were also called. Indical was provided by the Equitable officers at Deimonleo's place in the building. At this time Lount de Lesseps said, addressing Mr. Alexander: "I have passed a most delightful day in New York. Tals morning Mr. Peter Cooper fook me to see his institution, and showed me what facilities ne had provided for education in every art and science for both men and women. He told me that begioning life with a crut of bread and a glass of water, and living as an honest man, he had been able to make this officing to hiscomitymen. I was prefoundly impressed with his philantistople idea, and interested in the perfect manner in which he had executed his plan. And now I have seen your beautiful building, devoted to the purposes of another beneficial institution. I amelarmed with its beauty. Its architectural excellence, and the admirable arrongements for the transaction of nusiness. America is the youngest almong nations; but in her institutions she leads the world.

Mr. Alexander responded, expressing his approximation of the honor done the company he represented by the vi-le of Count de Lesseps, whose fame was known throughout the world; and hoping that this would not be the lass time he would give them the pleasure of security to America, and especially to the City of New-York.

While here a member of the party, who is an intimate

trusted that the interoceanic canal might bring prespectify to America, and especially to the City of New-york.

While here a member of the party, who is an intimate friend of de Lesseps, gave The Thinese reporter an interesting account of the circumstances that combined to secure success for Count de Lesseps in the scheme of building the Sacz Canal. In boy-hood he was a schoolinate of Said Pacha, afterwards Knedive of Expyt. When the Pope was expelled from Rome m 1848, Count de Lesseps was French Minister at House, and taking a view of the situation different from that held by the French Government, he was forced to resign, and, with his post, gave np a diplomatic carrer. His old friend had by this time become Khedive of Expyt, and de Lesseps went to Expyt to study various enterprises. He conceived the idea of the cimal, for which his favor with the Khedive and his familiarity with the Griental custons and language gave him every facility in Expyt, and the marriage of his distont relative, the Countess Montip, with the Emperor Napoleen HL, gave him influence with the home Government, Such a countaince, it was said, could hardly have ravored any other living man; and without such anspicious and powerful influences the Sacz Canal would probably hever have been cut. Mention was also made by others of the political character of the de Lesseps party of engineers. This was of interest because of the fact first there have been suspicious that the new canal is a project that is favored by the Bonapartists. Count de Lesseps himself is a Bepublican. It was his Republican sympatics that interfered with his diparantic server; and although, as a relative of the Empress, he respected the Imperial Government, he prosecuted the Sucz Canal project willnut reference to its political bearings and with little direct miterpourse with the Emperor. Among his engineers are Bonapartists, Republican poulte affairs; and some having inherited from their parents a family alleganace. But it was only on the steamer while coming to America t

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY RECEPTION. In the evening Count de Lesseps went to a reception at

the rooms of the Geographical Society, No. 11 West Twenty-ninth-st., accompanied by his assistants, his wife and his little daughter, Ferdinande, who is called "Mile. Totore." The guests came in such numbers asto make it very difficult to move through the small parlors, and the brief, umpremeditated speeches of Count de Les-seps and Chief-Justice Daly, the president of the society, could be heard only by those immediately around them.
At half-past S Count de Lesseps came into the room and Sir Leonard Taley, and asked that increased duties be placed on corn, pork, woot and platted straw. Sir Leonard promised to take the matter under consideration.

BONDSMEN PAYING UP.

CLEVELAND, Ohro, Feb. 27.—The bondsmen of Berthold Lendan, the missing treasurer of the Kiacher sher Barsel Society, have each paid 21,900 to make good the amount of his activation to the society.

the rooms, and was shown over the house. Supper was served shortly after, and Count de Lesseps went away at an early hour.

Among the prominent persons present were Frederick M. Kelley, Mayor Cooper, Frederic de Peyster, Robert J. Hognet, Thomas C. Acton, J. Carson Brevoort, Professor E. L. Youmans, President Barnard, George Cabot Ward, Henry E. Pierrepont, Peter Cooper, David Duck Ley Field, Cyrans Butler, Captain Griffin, who commanded the Rescue in the first American Arctic expedition, Dr. C. R. Agnew, Licutenant Wyse, Professor T. W. Dwight, the Rev. Dr. Bjerring, Paul B. Du Chaillu, Commodore Baldwin, General Gillmore and others.

THE SPEECHES. The remarks of Chief-Justice Daly were as follows: I will call upon the ladies to secure order, for through their assistance this object will be attained. It affords me great pleasure to receive the Count de Lesseps in our own rooms to-night. He has been for many years one of our corresponding members, but he is distinguished far beyond our power to confer. [Applause.] I only wish, ladies and gentlemen, in view of the pressure now around him, that we had the opportunity of receiving him in a hall as vast as his great enterprise. [At-

around him, that we had the opportunity of receiving him in a hall as vast as his great enterprise. [Appleuse.] But he gave us so short a notice that we had to collect you here and subject you to these narrow limits. If he only finds the same pressure in the contributions to the slock of the camal and its tonnage. I am sure he will not complain. [Applause.] It is quite unnecessary for me, ladies and gentlemen, to say anything to you in respect to our distinguished guest; his celebrity is in his works, and all the world knows it. [Applause.] I can say, however, with great heartiness on my part—and I am quite sure you will respond to it—that we welcome him with great carnestness and sincerly. Allow me therefore to present to you count de Lesseps. [Applause.]

Count de Lesseps, speaking in a very low voice, said: I am very much indevited to the American Geographical Society for the orbitiant way in which I nave been received. I was for some time in Spain, and had access to the archives of the Government, and was thus ornibled to inform myself in relation to this question. The died of puering the Islimiats is not a new one. Under Philip II, the question was agitated. Through Pere Acosta a religious decree was pround-gated which declares the project impious, and an enter which declares the project impious, and an enter which declares the project impious, and an enterprise, from considering such an enterprise. Two centimes after this time troject was again brought up but at that time they bad no idea of a scalevel cannil, and, if they had possessed the idea, they lacked the implements and unchinery to carry it out. In thinking of a cannal with locks they did not dream of the great vessels of the present day.

The route as at present projected is the emity one to be thought of. A lock cannal is out of the question. The certainty of carrying the, scheme through is established. Applause.] I steke my fairner exputation upon its success, [Renewed applicaes.] With respect to the American Geographical Society, [Applause.] A

THE ELEVATED LINES.

AN ENGINE RUNS INTO A TRAIN. THE ACCIDENT DUE TO THE FOG-NO PERSON IN-

JURED. A slight accident delayed the trains on the Third Avenue Elevated Road yesterday morning. About ten minutes before 7 o'clock an engine or its way up from the company's yards into a train just ahead it. The collision occurred on the up track just below the station at One-hundred-and-twentyfifth-st. The fog was so donse at the time that the engineer on the rear engine was unable to dis-

tinguish the train in front. Notice of the accident was immediately given to Trainmaster Green, and by his orders all trains were stopped. The delay, however, was only for a few minutes, and trains were soon running with the usual regularity.
The accident resulted in only slight damage.
The front part of the engine was broken by the force of the collision, and the rear car of the train was also somewhat damaged. No one was injured by the accident.

OPENING THE SECOND AVENUE ROAD, TRAINS TO BE BUN MONDAY-THIRD-AVENUE CARS TO CITY HALL STATION.

The Second Avenue Elevated Railroad will positively be opened on Monday at 5:30 a. m. General Manager Winslow went over the road yesterday afternoon in an engine, and everything is in readines to begin running trains as far as Sixty-fifth-st. The tations are not yet completed, but can be used, Trains will run from the South Ferry to Sixty fifth-st. from 5:30 c. m. uctil midnight. During commission hours, which are the same as on the her roads, trains will be run at intervals of three hours, but trains will be run as often as required by the travel. The Pullman Palace-Car Company is making cars for the new line somewhat similar in design to those in use on the Sixth-ave, line and equally handsome. They are not yet completed used will be taken from the surplus rolling-stock of the company, a part from the Third-ave. has trains will be run on Sundays for the present trains will be run on Sundays for the present at least. The route is from the South Ferry, through Pearlest, to Division, to Allen, to First-ave, up to Twenty-third-st, then to Secondave. The stations along Pearlest, will be the same as are now in use by the Third Avenue Elevated Road up to Chatham Square, and above that the stations will be at the following points: Canalest, Grand-st., Rivington-st., First-st., Eighth-st., Fourteenth-st., Nincteenth-st., Twenty-Third-st., Fourteenth-st., The thirty-fourth-st. station will not be used, as it is a two-story station, and is not yet completed. The track is at the highest point at this street, and the Second Avanue Road crosses the branch line of the Third Avenue Road to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry at an elevation or about twenty feet above the branch line.

The Third Avenue line of cars will run between the City Hall station and Harleu. No time-table is arranged, but the company expect to run a sufficient

The Third Avenue line of cars will run between the City Hall station and Harlem. No time-table is arranged, but the company expect to run availation in number of trains to accommodate the travel. Between miduight and 5:30 a. in, the Third-ave trains will run as now between South Ferry and Harlem and the City Hall station will be closed. On Sundays the trains on the Third Avenue Line will run hetween South Ferry and Harlem as at present. Passengers who take a train on the Second Avenue Line below Chatham Square and who desire to go up Third-ave, will be transferred at Chatham Square. They will cross the connecting tracks by a short bridge to the Third-ave, station. Those travelling southward from points north of the Chatham Square station will make a similar transfer. Passengers from the City, Hall station will be transferred at Chatham Square to the Second Avenue Line. In addition to the regular trains to and from the City Hall station a large number of trains will start from Chatham Square on the Third Avenue Line.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

AN ARKANSAS EXECUTION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 27.—James Howard was hanged at Ozark, Frankin County, to-day, for the murder of his wife, in January, 1879.

THE STEAMER PARA SUNK.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 27.—The British steamer Para, Capiain Connor, hence for West Hartlepool, struck off Cape Sable, and sunk in deep water. The crew landed at Barrington.

DEATH CAUSED BY EXCITEMENT.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Jonathan F. South-land, a prominent farmer, died suddenly, to day, from the ex-citement caused by the upsetting of a carriage in which he was driving. was driving.

ARREST OF ALLEDED INCENDIARIES.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 27.—Five men, among t a pricat, have been arrested at Pincances, charged we preated acts of incendiariem, during the past Summer, Lownship of Wright.

THE BUCHOLZ TRIAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Count., Feb. 27.—In the Bucholz trial, to-day, the principal evidence was that of Paul Cerscher, who said that Bucholz gave him money after the murder, and sromised to give him more.

promised to give the more.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER.

PROVIDENCY, R. I., Feb. 27.—The steamer Whatcheer, on the Newport and Wickford route, was disabled in
her machinery, milway, this evening. The steamer City of
Newport, has gone to her assistance.

Newport, has gone to her assistance.

A PASTOR SUSPENDED.

FAIJ. RIVER, Mass. Feb. 27.—The ecclesiastical trial of the new Charles E. Walker, pastor of the Methodist trial of the new Charles and the majorated and mineral production of the method in the supersistence of the multiple and from caurch privileges this the meeting of the multiple and from caurch privileges this the meeting of the

snural conference.

A COLORED MAN HANGED.

SAVANNAH, Gb., Feb. 27.—John Henry Johnson (colored) was hanged this afternoon at the jail yard for the murder of Daniel McDermott, in March, 1878. Johnson may perfectly caim, and made an address from the scanfold, expressing the belief that he would go to Heaven, and urged those present to lead better lives.

those present to lead better lives.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD AND PERJURY.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 27.—The examination of Captain Towers and Boatman Thomas, charged with scutting, in May last, the bark Brothers Pride, in order to defraud insurance companies, began to day. The harmane, principally in New York, amounted to \$38,000, on the carge, which, the companies claim, was valueless. The boatman swore that he southed the vessel by Towers' matructions. The defence claim that the boatman has been paid to perjure himself.

A DICTATOR IN RUSSIA.

MELIKOFF INVESTED WITH GREAT POWERS. VERA SASSULITCH AGAIN IN THE HANDS OF THE RUSSIANS-THE FRENCH OPPOSED TO SURREN-

DERING HARTMANN. General Mehkoff, the distinguished army commander who took so prominent a part in the Russo-Turkish war, has been appointed head of the new Russian Commission of Supreme Control, with powers which virtually make him dictator. He has issued an address in which he threatens to take the most stringent measures to uphold the law. Vera Sassulitch has been arrested in St. Petersburg. In Paris there is strong opposition to surrendering

MELIKOFF IN CONTROL!

THE EUSSIANS ORDERED TO OBEY HIM-THE COM-MISSION TO BE NAMED BY HIM. St. PETERSBURG, Friday, Feb. 27, 1880.

The imperial ukase issued by the Czar, nominatng the members and defining the powers of the Commission of Supreme Control, is dated February 25 and is addressed to the Senate. It says:

25 and is addressed to the Senate. It says:

Being determined to put an end to the repeated attempts of criminals to undernine the order of the State and society, a Supreme Executive Commission is established in St. Petersburg for the protection of order. General Melikoff is appointed to the head of the Commission, and the appointment of the other members with be unde on General Melikoff's suggestion by leaperial ordinance. The head of the Commission has, moreover, the right to summon upon the Commission all whose presence he may consider useful. In order to give a moited character to the action of all the authorities, the head of the Commission, setting aside the right of the Commission, setting aside the right of the Commission over all political trials held in the Capital, in the military district of St. Petersburg, shall have direct control over all political trials held in the Capital, in the Malitary district of St. Petersburg and throughout the

military district of St. Petersonry and throughout the Empire.

All the local authorities, Governors, Governors General and town commandants, are placed under the jurisdiction of the head of the Commission, and all employers in the various departments are bound to afford into their cultire cooperation. The head of the Commission is at liberty to adopt any means which may appear to him desirable for the protection of order in the Empire, and the orders be may issue are to be unconditionally observed. The office of Provisional Governor-General of St. Petersburg is abolished.

MELIKOFF APPEALS FOR SUPPORT. General Melikoff has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of St. Petersburg, in which, after referring to the indignation felt in Russ'a and throughout Europe at the attempts on the life of the Em-

out Europe at the attempts on the life of the Emperor, he declares that the Government is compelled to adout effectual measures for the suppression of the evil threatering social order.

General Melikoff says he recognizes the difficulty of his task, and will not encourage exaggerated expectations of immediate success. He will not hesitate to take the most stringent measures for the punishment of eriminals, while endeavoring on the other hand to tranquillize and protect the well-intentioned part of society. He hopes for the cooperation of all honest men, and begs the population to await the future with calmness, and to disregard malicious and frivolous rumors. and fravolous rumors.

VERA SASSULITCH RECAPTURED.

The woman Vera Sassulitch, the famous Nihilist agent, who on the 5th of February, 1878, attempted the assassination of General Trepoff, the Prefect of St. Petersburg, has been arrested at the residence of one of her friends in this city.

OPPOSING HARTMANN'S SURRENDER.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 27, 1880. In Paris public opinion is opposed to Hartmann's surrender, and the officials are delaying action in

the matter in order to find ground for refusing the demand for his extradition without wounding Russia's susceptibilities. The charges against him are deemed vague. GERMAN DISTRUST. The North German Gazette, in justification of its ecent articles with regard to Russia, says: "If the efforts of the Pan-Slavists are successful the disso-

lution of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy must follow; and the policy of Prince Bismarck, sauctioned by the whole of Germany, is to intervene to prevent that event." The article concludes as follows: "The profound veneration felt by Germany for the peace-loving Czar does not invoive the consequence that all the leading Russian statesmen are to be regarded as friends of Germany."

lution of the Austro-Rungarian monarchy must fol-

GENERAL INSECURITY. LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1880.
The Times has the following from St. Petersburg: This city is in something very much like a pank The recent explosion has produced a widespread feeling of insecurity through all classes. There seems to be very little hope of any concession from the Government on the anniversary of the Em-peror's accession to the throne. Warnings have been sent from Berlin that on the 2d of March it is intended to blow up the three principal streets of St. Petersburg."

THE NEW MILITARY DICTATOR. General Loris Melikoff, who is now the military dictator of Rassia, is the son of an Armeniau merchant and began his military career as an officer in a Hussar regiment in St. Petersburg. His talents were recognized by Mouravieff, the Governor-General of the Caucasus, but aufil the opening of the campaign of 1877 he had never had an opportunity to handle a large body of troops, or to learn the science of war in the open field. He was selected, however, as the commander of the principal column which invaded Armenia from the line of the Caucasus, and in the end justified the sagacity of the Russian War Office. The plan of campaign which had been adopted by the headquarters staff was exceedingly brilliant, but it was based upon the nominal rather than the available strength of the army. If the 170,000 men called for by the estimates had been ready for active operations the concentric movement of three columns upon Erzerum would have resulted in a speedy and overwhelming triumph But the nominal strength of the army was searcely 100,000 men, and neither Melikoff's patience not Tergukassoff's courage could compensate for the default in the original estimates. Ardahan was carried by storm, Kars was invested, Mukhtar was forced back to the mountains, and the appearance of the Bayazid column on the flank was anxiously awaited. The Turkish commander at the critical moment took advantage of shorter lines of communication, and by weakening his centre, massed his forces against the Russian left wing. Melikoff attacked the enemy in front and after a severe repulse retreated toward Kars. The Left Wing, after winning a victory at Zaidikhan, was forced to retire and reestablish its communications with Erivan. The investment of Kars and Batum was abandoned, and Melikoff's campaign seemed to have

ended midway in disaster. Although it was reported that Melikoff had been removed from command in disgrace, the Grand Duke Michael was willing to give him a chance to retrieve his reputation. He resumed operations about the middle of August, two months after the retreat rom the mountains, and lost one of his advanced positions. The Russian forces were then concentrated and heavily reinforced, and by brilliant generalship Mukhtar's army was cut in two. The battle of Aladja was an overwhelming victory for the Russians, and the victorious commander lost no time in following up his success. He pursued time in following up his success. He pursued Mukhtar to Kars and again defeated him at Develoyuu. The storning of Kars on November 18 was the most brilliant achievement of the war. Although a night attack upon Erzeroum was repulsed, the town was closely invested, and by this series of successes the Russians were virtually masters of Armenia.

successes the Russians were virtually masters of Armenia.

Melkoff is a handsome soldier, with black curly hair, large dark sparkling eyes, a somewhat bronzed complexion, and features which, without being quite regular, are comely and refined. He is of middle stature, of a slight, nervous structure, and spare in person. His manners are polished and extremely affable, while his conversation is lively and easy. He has been one of the most successful of the military governors who have been invested with suppreme power in their districts during the last year. He is a man of great and varied accomplishments, in addition to his native language, Armenian, he is familiar with and speaks Russian, Turkish, Perelan and French, but is ignorant of German and English. He was a great favorite with his soldiers. He visited them in their bivonacs, tasted their soup and inquired after their comfort. He took especial care of the sick, frequently inspecting the field hospitals and ambulances. At the same time, he was a strict disciplinatian, and required from all, and particularly from the non-commissioned officers of his army, a panerual performance of these suty. His aze is hity-seven.